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☐	L20	l19 and (target adj1 message)	1
☐	L19	l18 and (source adj1 message)	4
☐	L18	(l14 or l15 or l16 or L17) and (mapp$ with messag$)	162
☐	L17	707/5.ccls.	2236
☐	L16	707/2.ccls.	2758
☐	L15	707/104.1.ccls.	5909
☐	L14	707/100.ccls.	5082
☐	L13	l12 and (second near (computer or cpu or terminal or device or pda or processor))	4
☐	L12	l9 and (first near (computer or cpu or terminal or device or pda or processor))	17
☐	L11	l9 and (source adj1 message)	6
☐	L10	l9 and (target adj1 message)	1
☐	L9	l6 and (messag$ near (histor$ or hierarch$ or priorit$ or rank$ or rat$ or relevanc$ or scor$ or level$))	98
☐	L8	l6 and (target adj1 message)	3
☐	L7	l6 and (source adj1 message)	20
☐	L6	l2 and (mapping near message$)	269
☐	L5	L4 and (mapping near message$)	4
☐	L4	L3 and (target near message)	54
☐	L3	L2 and (source near message)	455
☐	L2	((transform$ or conver$ or translat$) near messag$)	7371
☐	L1	((source adj1 message) with (target adj1 message))	33

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10/724,316

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2	INZZ	1 AND messag$ NEAR (conver$ OR translat$)	unrestricted	1	show titles
3	INZZ	message NEAR (convers$ OR translat$)	unrestricted	95	show titles
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➡ Classification codes A: Physics, 0-1
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10/726,316

- Classification codes A: Physics, 4-5
- Classification codes A: Physics, 6
- Classification codes A: Physics, 7
- Classification codes A: Physics, 8
- Classification codes A: Physics, 9
- Classification codes B: Electrical & Electronics, 0-5
- Classification codes B: Electrical & Electronics, 6-9
- Classification codes C: Computer & Control
- Classification codes D: Information Technology
- Classification codes E: Mech., Manufac. & Production Engineering
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☑ **document 1 of 1** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0009109745 20070101.
Title
SDCS: simplified data communications in parallel/distributed applications.
Conference information
Sixth IEEE International Symposium on Cluster Computing and the Grid, Singapore, 16-19 May 2006.
Sponsor(s): IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Comm. on Scalable Comput.
Source
Sixth IEEE International Symposium on Cluster Computing and the Grid, 2006, p. 4 pp., 13 refs, pp.
CD-ROM, ISBN: 0-7695-2585-7.
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA.
Author(s)
Yong-Mao, Yunhong-Gu, Jia-Chen, Grossman-R-L.
Editor(s): Turner-S-J, Lee-B-S, Cai-W.
Author affiliation
Yong Mao, Yunhong Gu, Jia Chen, Grossman, R.L., Lab. for Adv. Comput., Illinois Univ., Chicago, IL, USA.

Abstract
This paper presents SDCS (simple data communication and sharing), a programming model for data communications in parallel/distributed applications. With SDCS, developers can define data communications in shared memory style and have the model **translate** the declarations into corresponding **message** passing code. The **translation** from data sharing declarations to **message** passing code is based on simple **mapping** rules to lower runtime overhead and increase understandability of the model. Some frequently seen data communication modes are well supported to enhance its usability. SDCS can effectively reduce the difficulty in programming process communications.
Descriptors
DATA-COMMUNICATION; MESSAGE-PASSING; PARALLEL-PROCESSING; SHARED-MEMORY-SYSTEMS.
Classification codes
C6150N Distributed-systems-software*;
C5440 Multiprocessing-systems.
Keywords
simplified-data-communications; parallel-application; distributed-application; simple-data-communication-and-sharing; programming-model; shared-memory; **message-passing-code.**

Treatment codes
　　P Practical.
Language
　　English.
Publication type
　　Conference-paper.
Availability
　　CCCC: 0 7695 2585 7/2006/$20.00.
Publication year
　　2006.
Publication date
　　20060000.
Edition
　　2006040.
Copyright statement
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1 Using an experimental study to develop group awareness support for real-time
2 Translator: a package for internationalization for Java-based applicat
3 Communicating the Message:Translating tasks into queries in a database context.
4 Tree-based conversation interface using a folding policy on conversa
5 Conversation support for business process integration.
6 JOR: a Java Object Router.
7 Internet telephony signaling.
8 Windows NT device driver design in a multi-link translator and display system.
9 Estimating and optimizing performance for parallel programs.
10 Bringing media spaces into the real world.
11 An electronic mail system supporting hierarchical conversation manageme
12 If you can't open the black box, open a window! or, how to visualize dependenc
13 A user defined environment for handling conversations (e-mail).
14 A message passing system. An example of combining CSP and Z.
15 Speech-act based message conversation system.
16 A user interface for computer-based message translation.
17 ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network): what advantages does it really br
18 Dragonmail: an exercise in distributed computing.
19 Conversation-based mail.
20 On the design of a microprocessor-based network.

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☑ **document 1 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
  0009180199 20070101.
Title
  Using an experimental study to develop group awareness support for real-time distributed collaborative writing.
Source
  Information and Software Technology, {Inf-Softw-Technol-Netherlands}, Nov. 2006, vol. 48, no. 11, p. 1006-24, 67 refs, CODEN: ISOTE7, ISSN: 0950-5849.
  Publisher: Elsevier, Netherlands.
Author(s)
  Minh-Hong-Tran, Raikundalia-G-K, Yun-Yang.

Author affiliation
Minh Hong Tran, Raikundalia, G.K., Yun Yang, Centre for Internet Comput. & E-Commerce, Swinburne Univ. of Technol., Hawthorn, Vic., Australia.

Abstract
Supporting group awareness is vital for the success of real-time, distributed, collaborative writing systems. Many awareness mechanisms have been introduced, but highly effective solutions are few. The research presented in this paper focuses on the development of awareness mechanisms using an experimental study of synchronous distributed collaborative writing. Our study has made two major contributions to research on group awareness. First, the study compares the importance of different awareness elements in supporting group awareness for collaborative writing. The results of our Wilcoxon test on awareness elements identify the five most important elements, including "Being able to comment on what other **users** have done", "Knowing what actions other **users** are currently taking", "Providing a communication tool when audio is not available", "Knowing other **user's** working areas in the document", and "Knowing other **user's** tasks". Second, the research proposes mechanisms corresponding to the above-mentioned five awareness elements. The mechanisms include Dynamic Task List (DTL), Modification Director (MD), Advanced Chat (AC) and Split Window View (SWV). These mechanisms provide support for various aspects of group awareness, and add many enhanced features to existing awareness mechanisms. For example, DTL presents high-level information about authors' responsibilities and the correlation between their work allocations. MD notifies **users** instantaneously whenever their work is modified by other authors. AC enhances communication between **users** by allowing them to attach document objects such as text and diagrams to a **conversation message.** And, SWV provides the views of other authors' working areas and viewing areas simultaneously. (All rights reserved Elsevier).

Descriptors
GROUPWARE; HUMAN-COMPUTER-INTERACTION.

Classification codes
C6130G Groupware*;
C6150N Distributed-systems-software;
C6180 User-interfaces.

Keywords
group-awareness-support-development; real-time-distributed-collaborative-writing-system; Wilcoxon-test; dynamic-task-list-mechanism; modification-director-mechanism; advanced-chat-mechanism; split-window-view-mechanism; computer-supported-cooperative-work; groupware; human-computer-interaction.

Treatment codes
P Practical;
B Bibliography.

Language
English.

Publication type
Journal-paper.

Copyright statement

☑ **document 2 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0009132918 20070101.

Title
Translator: a package for internationalization for Java-based applications and GUIs.

Conference information
ITiCSE06. Proceedings of the 11th Annual SIGCSE Conference on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education, Bologna, Italy, 26-28 June 2006.

Source
ITiCSE06. Proceedings of the 11th Annual SIGCSE Conference on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education, 2006, p. 312, 0 refs, pp. xvii+368, ISBN: 1-59593-055-8.
Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA.

Author(s)
Rolling-G.

Author affiliation
Rolling, G., Dept. of Comput. Sci., Darmstadt Univ. of Technol., Germany.

Abstract
Internationalization targets applications and graphical **user** interfaces (GUIs) that can be **translated** into different languages. It is an important issue for today's global economy - and therefore should concern all programmers, even native English speakers. Typical issues for internationalization include the following: i) **translate** a given fixed **message** into a different language; ii) format numbers "appropriately". For example, the US notation 1,000.73 would be 1.000,73 in Germany; iii) texts should be able to have parameters, e.g., for messages like "You have n new messages". If multiple parameters are present, their ordering may differ between languages. iv) GUI elements should also be **translatable.** This concerns the labels for menus, menu items, buttons, mnemonics, tool tips, and in some cases, even the associated icon. Java supports the first three listed issues with a set of the classes in the packages java.util and java.text. Programmers can use these classes to assemble their **translations** with relative ease. However, the last internationalization concern - the **translation** of GUI elements - is not addressed by the Java API. We have designed a small Java package called **Translator,** which addresses all four internationalization issues. The support for the first three **problems-translating** text, formatting numbers or dates, and handling parameters-is accomplished with a single method invocation. A special GUI generator can create a large set of Java Swing GUI elements with one method invocation each, including JButton, JCheckBox, JLabel, JList, JMenu, JMenuItem, and **translatable** tabs for a JTabbedPane.

Descriptors
APPLICATION-PROGRAM-INTERFACES; COMPUTER-AIDED-INSTRUCTION; GRAPHICAL-USER-INTERFACES; JAVA; LANGUAGE-TRANSLATION; NATURAL-LANGUAGE-INTERFACES; SOFTWARE-PACKAGES.

Classification codes
C6180G Graphical-user-interfaces*;
C6180N Natural-language-processing;
C6150E General-utility-programs;
C7820M Machine-translation;
C7810C Computer-aided-instruction.

Keywords
Translator; internationalization; Java-based-applications; graphical- **user-interfaces; message-translation; language-translation;** number- formatting; **GUI-element-translation;** java.util; java.text; Java-API; Java-package; date-formatting; single-method-invocation; GUI-generator; Java-Swing-GUI-elements; JButton; JCheckBox; JLabel; JList; JMenu; JMenuItem; JTabbedPane; GUI-programming.

Treatment codes
P Practical.

Language
English.

Publication type
Conference-paper.

Publication year
2006.

Publication date
    20060000.
Edition
    2006042.
Copyright statement

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☑ **document 3 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
    0008943152 20070101.
Title
    Communicating the **Message:Translating** tasks into queries in a database context.
Source
Author(s)
    Srinivasan-A, Irwin-G.
Author affiliation
    Srinivasan, A., Dept. of Inf. Syst. & Oper. Manage., Auckland Univ., New Zealand.
Abstract
    This paper examines two components of the **user-database** interface: the data modeling constructs used to represent the database structure and the query language constructs used for data retrieval. From a theoretical perspective, if both the data modeling and query language support high-level abstractions (HLAs), such as generalization and composition, then the "semantic distance" between the **user** and the interface will be reduced. We used an in-depth verbal protocol study to explore how **users** were able to effectively complete two tasks: constructing a data model with HLAs and formulating queries against the data model. Results suggest that a successful strategy for modeling with HLAs involves the systematic transition between higher and lower levels of abstraction. In addition, there is some support for the idea that there is a "productivity payoff" to modeling with HLAs, because subsequent query can be simplified.
Descriptors
    ✎ DATA-MODELS; ✎ DATABASE-MANAGEMENT-SYSTEMS; ✎ HUMAN-COMPUTER-INTERACTION; ✎ QUERY-FORMULATION; ✎ QUERY-LANGUAGES; ✎ USER-INTERFACES.
Classification codes
    C6160 Database-management-systems-DBMS*;
    C7250R Information-retrieval-techniques;
    C6120 File-organisation;
    C6180 User-interfaces;
    C6140D High-level-languages.
Keywords
    user-database-interface; data-modeling-constructs; database-structure; query-language-constructs; data-retrieval; high-level-abstractions; in-depth-verbal-protocol-study; query-formulation.
Treatment codes
    P Practical.
Language
    English.
Publication type
    Journal-paper.

Availability
SICI: 0361-1434(200606)49:2L.145:CMTT; 1-R.
CCCC: 0361-1434/$20.00.
Digital object identifier
10.1109/TPC.2006.875075.
Publication year
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Publication date
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Edition
2006024.
Copyright statement
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☑ **document 4 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0008874347 20070101.
Title
Tree-based **conversation** interface using a folding policy on **conversation** messages.
Conference information
International Conference on Next Generation Web Services Practices, Seoul, South Korea, 22-26 Aug. 2005.
Source
International Conference on Next Generation Web Services Practices, 2006, p. 6 pp., 12 refs, pp. CD-ROM, ISBN: 0-7695-2452-4.
Publisher: IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, CA, USA.

Author(s)
Kyungdeok-Kim.
Author affiliation
Kyungdeok Kim, Div. of Comput. & Multimedia Eng., Uiduk Univ., Gyeongju, South Korea.

Abstract
This paper describes a method for an efficient presentation of **conversation** messages on a tree based **conversation** interface. Most of **conversation** interfaces have been recognized as useful tools commercially and educationally as well as recreational purposes for a long time, but they are difficult to support a formal **conversation.** The tree based interface can present a relation among replies in **conversation** clearly, but it is difficult to catch a meaning of **conversation** context on the interface. Because whenever the interface receives a **conversation message,** it must move a **message** view in order to present recently received messages. So this paper suggests a method to present **conversation** messages efficiently by using an automatic folding of uninterested messages on a tree based **conversation** interface. The tree based interface is implemented by using XML, DOM, and JDK. Also this paper showed that the interface could be applied to a **conversation** system. Applications for the interface are as follows; collaboration, distance learning, online game, etc.

Descriptors
TREE-DATA-STRUCTURES; USER-INTERFACES; conversation mode.
Classification codes
C6180 User-interfaces*;
C6120 File-organisation.
Keywords
tree-based-conversation-interface; automatic-folding-policy; formal- **conversation-message; conversation-system-context; message-view;** e Xtensible-Markup-Language; Java-development-kit.
Treatment codes

P <u>Practical</u>.
Language
English.
Publication type
<u>Conference-paper</u>.
Availability
CCCC: 0 7695 2452 4/2005/$20.00.
Publication year
2006.
Publication date
20060000.
Edition
2006016.
Copyright statement
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☑ **document 5 of 20** <u>Order Document</u>

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0007502537 20070101.
Title
Conversation support for business process integration.
Conference information
EDOC 2002 - 6th IEEE International Conference on Enterprise Distributed Object Computing, Lausanne, Switzerland, 17-20 Sept. 2002. Sponsor(s): IEEE Comput. Soc. - Tech. Committee on Distrib. Process; Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne - Laboratory of Systemic Modeling.
Source
Proceedings Sixth International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference (Cat. No.02PR1742), 2002, p. 65-74, 15 refs, pp. x+317, ISBN: 0-7695-1742-0.
Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA.
Author(s)
<u>Hanson-J-E</u>, <u>Nandi-P</u>, <u>Kumaran-S</u>.
Author affiliation
Hanson, J.E., Nandi, P., Kumaran, S., IBM T. J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA.
Abstract
Business process integration and automation (BPIA) has emerged as an important aspect of the enterprise computing landscape. Intra-enterprise application integration (EAI) as well as the inter enterprise integration (B2B) are increasingly being performed in the context of business processes. The integration scenarios typically involve distributed systems that are autonomous to some degree. From the BPIA perspective, the autonomy refers to the fact that the systems being integrated have their own process choreography engines and execute internal business processes that are private to them. In the case of B2B integration, the systems being integrated are fully autonomous, while various levels of autonomy exist in systems partaking in EAI. We present a new paradigm for business process integration. Our approach is based on a **conversation** model that enables autonomous, distributed BPM (Business Process Management) modules to integrate and collaborate. Our **conversation** model supports the exchange of multiple correlated messages with arbitrary sequencing constraints and covers the formatting of messages that are to be sent as well as the parsing of the messages that have been received. The crux of our **conversation** model is the notion of a **conversation** policy, which is a machine-readable specification of a pattern of **message** exchange in a **conversation.** Our model supports nesting and composition of **conversation** policies to provide a dynamic, adaptable, incremental, open-ended, and extensible mechanism for business process integration. We discuss the current implementation of this **conversation** model and early experience in applying the model to solve **customer** problems. The implementation utilizes distributed object technology.
Descriptors

📧 BUSINESS-DATA-PROCESSING; 📧 DISTRIBUTED-OBJECT-MANAGEMENT; 📧 GRAMMARS; 📧 INFORMATION-RESOURCES; 📧 INTERNET; 📧 OPEN-SYSTEMS.

Classification codes

C7100 Business-and-administration*;
C6150N Distributed-systems-software;
C6110J Object-oriented-programming;
C7210N Information-networks;
E0410F Business-applications-of-IT*.

Keywords

business-process-integration-automation; enterprise-computing; intra-enterprise-application-integration; inter-enterprise-integration; distributed-systems; Business-Process-Management; parsing; distributed-object-technology; Web-Services; **conversation-support.**

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-paper.

Availability

CCCC: 0-7695-1742-0/02/$17.00.

Digital object identifier

10.1109/EDOC.2002.1137697.

Publication year

2002.

Publication date

20020000.

Edition

2003002.

Copyright statement

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☑ **document 6 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update

0007685792 20070101.

Title

JOR: a Java Object Router.

Conference information

PDCS 2002: 14th IASTED International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Computing and Systems, Cambridge, MA, USA, 4-6 Nov. 2002.
Sponsor(s): IASTED.

Source

Proceedings of the 14th IASTED International Conference Parallel and Distributed Computing and Systems, 2002, p. 630-5, 13 refs, pp. vi +860, ISBN: 0-88986-366-0.
Publisher: ACTA Press, Anaheim, CA, USA.

Author(s)

Mohamed-N, Davis-A, Liu-X, Ramamurthy-B.

Author affiliation

Mohamed, N., Davis, A., Liu, X., Ramamurthy, B., Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Nebraska Univ., Lincoln, NE, USA.

Abstract

Content-based routing has emerged as a new routing paradigm, allowing messages to be routed based on defined fields within the **message.** Content-based routers generally employ XML. Each **message** is

translated into XML when sent, and **translated** out of XML when received. Further, XML limits the objects sent to documents and messages. We introduce a content-based router that goes beyond messages to routing entire Java objects. The Java Object Router (JOR) separates routing mechanisms from routing policies making it easy to use in a variety of applications.

Descriptors

CLIENT-SERVER-SYSTEMS; JAVA; MESSAGE-PASSING; MIDDLEWARE; NETWORK-ROUTING; OBJECT-ORIENTED-PROGRAMMING; QUALITY-OF-SERVICE; TRANSPORT-PROTOCOLS.

Classification codes

C6150N Distributed-systems-software*;
C5640 Protocols;
C6110J Object-oriented-programming.

Keywords

JOR; Java-Object-Router; **message-routing**; content-based-routers; XML; extensible-markup-language; mobile-objects; TCP-network; IP-network; transport-control-protocol; Internet-protocol; weighted-fair-queuing-scheduling; quality-of-service; QOS; **client-server-program.**

Treatment codes

P Practical.

Language

English.

Publication type

Conference-paper.

Publication year

2002.

Publication date

20020000.

Edition

2003027.

Copyright statement

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☑ **document 7 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update

0006959982 20070101.

Title

Internet telephony signaling.

Source

Telematics and Informatics, {Telemat-Inform-UK}, May-Dec. 2001, vol. 18, no. 2-3, p. 159-94, 19 refs, CODEN: TEINEG, ISSN: 0736-5853.
Publisher: Elsevier, UK.

Author(s)

Mortada-I, Probst-W.

Author affiliation

Mortada, I., Probst, W., Quebec Univ., Montreal, Que., Canada.

Abstract

The term "multimedia session' refers to the integration of data coming from various sources, such as sound, video and text, within a computer application. Telephony over the Internet is among the more exciting current developments. The signaling of a telephone call consists of the set of messages and procedures used to establish a connection, to request changes in communication bandwidth, to obtain

the **message** status for the end points participating in the **conversation,** and to close the link. At present there exist two competing signaling protocols for Internet telephony, viz., the H.323 protocol sponsored by the ITU and the Session Invitation Protocol (SIP) sponsored by the IETF. Each of them supplies its own signaling mechanisms. In this paper, these two protocols in terms of their main functionalities are compared. Based on the results of this comparison, a **client/server** architecture for the development of an application that supports a basic SIP implementation, as well as the formulation of requests allowing the establishment and the disconnection of communications between a number of **users** in a multimedia session are then defined.

Descriptors
CLIENT-SERVER-SYSTEMS; INTERNET-TELEPHONY; MULTIMEDIA-COMMUNICATION; PROTOCOLS; TELECOMMUNICATION-SIGNALLING.

Classification codes
B6210L Computer-communications*;
B6210D Telephony;
B6150M Protocols;
B6210R Multimedia-communications;
C5620W Other-computer-networks*;
C5640 Protocols.

Keywords
Internet-telephony-signaling; multimedia-session; data-integration; sound; video; text; computer-application; communication-bandwidth; **message-status;** signaling-protocols; H.323-protocol; ITU; Session- Invitation-Protocol; SIP; IETF; **client/server-architecture;** communications-disconnection; communications-establishment.

Treatment codes
A Application;
P Practical.

Language
English.

Publication type
Journal-paper.

Availability
SICI: 0736-5853(200105/12)18:2/3L.159:ITS; 1-R.
CCCC: 0736-5853/2001/$20.00.
Publisher identity number: S0736-5853(00)00027-7.

Publication year
2001.

Publication date
20010500.

Edition
2001025.

Copyright statement
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☑ **document 8 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0006566699 20070101.

Title
Windows NT device driver design in a multi-link **translator** and display system.

Conference information
Proceedings of Conference on Military Communications (MILCOM'99), Atlantic City, NJ, USA, 31 Oct.-3 Nov. 1999.

Source

Author(s)
> Ho-H-T.

Author affiliation
> Ho, H.T., Center for Air Force C2 Syst., Mitre Corp., Beford, MA, USA.

Abstract
> The future vision of communication systems suggests a global grid will be used to enable links among any battlefield participant to any other participant. In the meantime, there are many diverse data links that have grown over many years, consumed substantial investment of effort and funding, and are not amenable to wholesale modernization. Consequently, there is a need for a set of tools, to allow interconnected communications among the existing data links. The multi-link **translator** and display system (MTDS) offers this set of tools. The MTDS provides three basic capabilities: to receive and display tactical data link information, to **translate** between tactical data link **message** sets, and to route the data link information between various physical interfaces. The MTDS **translates** between tactical digital information link (TADIL) A, TADIL B and TADIL J. This paper first describes the MTDS and then presents its Windows NT device driver design. Five important issues are discussed: mapping memory addresses, connecting driver interrupt service routines to interrupts, setting byte alignment in data packing, claiming driver resources and transferring data on industry standard architecture bus.

Descriptors
> DATA-COMMUNICATION; DISPLAY-INSTRUMENTATION; MILITARY-COMMUNICATION; MILITARY-COMPUTING; NETWORK-INTERFACES; SYSTEM-BUSES; USER-INTERFACES.

Classification codes
> B7930 Military-communications*;
> B6210L Computer-communications;
> C7150 Military-computing*;
> C5540D Computer-displays;
> C6180 User-interfaces;
> C5610N Network-interfaces;
> C5610S System-buses.

Keywords
> Windows-NT-device-driver-design; **multi-link-translator-and-display-** system; communication-systems; interconnected-communications; **tactical-data-link-message-sets;** data-link-information-routing; interfaces; tactical-digital-information-link; memory-address-mapping; driver-interrupt-service-routines; byte-alignment; data-packing; driver-resources; industry-standard-architecture-bus; data-transfer; TADIL-B; TADIL-A; TADIL-J.

Treatment codes
> A Application;
> P Practical.

Language
> English.

Publication type
> Conference-paper.

Availability
> CCCC: 0 7803 5538 5/99/$10.00.

Digital object identifier
> 10.1109/MILCOM.1999.821409.

Publication year
> 1999.

Publication date
> 19990000.

Edition
> 2000015.

Copyright statement
> Copyright 2000 IEE.

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☑ **document 9 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
    0005121029 20070101.
Title
    Estimating and optimizing performance for parallel programs.
Source
    Computer, {Computer-USA}, Nov. 1995, vol. 28, no. 11, p. 47-56, 12 refs, CODEN: CPTRB4, ISSN:
    0018-9162, USA.
Author(s)
    Fahringer-T.
Author affiliation
    Fahringer, T., Inst. for Software Technol. & Parallel Syst., Wien Univ., Austria.

Abstract
    The article describes P/sup 3/T, a parameter-based performance prediction tool that estimates
    performance for parallel programs running on distributed-memory parallel architectures. P/sup 3/T has
    been carefully designed to address all of the above performance estimation issues. To achieve high
    estimation accuracy, P/sup 3/T aggressively exploits compiler analysis and optimization information.
    Our method is based on modeling loop iteration spaces, array access patterns, and data distributions
    by intersection and volume operations on n-dimensional polytopes. The most critical architecture-
    specific factors, such as cache line sizes, number of cache lines available, routing policy, start-up
    times, **message** transfer time per byte, and so forth, are modeled to reflect the performance impact of
    the target machine. P/sup 3/T has been developed in the context of the Vienna Fortran Compilation
    Systems (VFCS), a state-of-the-art parallelization tool for distributed-memory systems. VFCS
    translates Fortran programs into explicitly parallel **message-passing** programs. P/sup 3/T
    successfully guides the interactive and automatic restructuring of programs under this system. The
    article describes the underlying compilation and programming model and discusses the most critical
    design decisions made for P/sup 3/T; in addition, it outlines the implementation of the parallel program
    parameters. Also described are the VFCS context under which P/sup 3/T is applied and the P/sup 3/T
    graphical **user** interface.

Descriptors
    ▤ DISTRIBUTED-MEMORY-SYSTEMS; ▤ FORTRAN; ▤ GRAPHICAL-USER-INTERFACES;
    ▤ MESSAGE-PASSING; ▤ PARALLEL-ARCHITECTURES; ▤ PARALLEL-PROGRAMMING;
    ▤ PARALLELISING-COMPILERS; ▤ PROGRAM-INTERPRETERS; ▤ SOFTWARE-PERFORMANCE-
    EVALUATION; ▤ SOFTWARE-TOOLS; ▤ VIENNA-DEVELOPMENT-METHOD.
Classification codes
    C6150N Distributed-systems-software*;
    C6110P Parallel-programming;
    C6115 Programming-support;
    C6150C Compilers-interpreters-and-other-processors;
    C6110B Software-engineering-techniques;
    C6180G Graphical-user-interfaces.
Keywords
    P/sup-3/T; parameter-based-performance-prediction-tool; parallel-programs; performance-estimation;
    performance-optimisation; distributed-memory-parallel-architectures; interactive-program-
    restructuring; compiler-analysis-information; **graphical-user-** interface; compiler-optimization-
    information; loop-iteration-spaces; array-access-patterns; data-distributions; intersection-operations;
    volume-operations; n-dimensional-polytopes; architecture-specific-factors; Vienna-Fortran-
    Compilation-Systems; parallelization-tool; **Fortran-program-translation; explicitly-parallel-**
    message-passing- programs; automatic-program-restructuring.
Treatment codes
    P Practical.
Language
    English.

Publication type
> Journal-paper.
Availability
> CCCC: 0018-9162/95/$4.00.
Digital object identifier
> 10.1109/2.471179.
Publication year
> 1995.
Publication date
> 19951100.
Edition
> 1995047.
Copyright statement
> Copyright 1995 IEE.

☑ **document 10 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
> 0004759720 20070101.
Title
> Bringing media spaces into the real world.
Conference information
> Proceedings of the Third European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work, Milan, Italy, 13-17 Sept. 1994.
> Sponsor(s): Microsoft, Italy; Digital Equipment, Italy; Elsag Bailey, Italy; et.al.
Source
> Proceedings of the Third European Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work, ECSCW '93, 1993, p. 341-56, 14 refs, pp. xi+364, ISBN: 0-7923-2447-1.
> Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, Netherlands.

Author(s)
> Pagani-D-S, Mackay-W-E.
> Editor(s): de-Michelis-G, Simone-C, Schmidt-K.
Author affiliation
> Pagani, D.S., Mackay, W.E., Rank Xerox EuroPARC, Cambridge, UK.

Abstract
> This paper describes a field study to evaluate the use of audio and video connections in a "real world' setting, that is a distributed product development organization within a large multinational corporation. We installed two types of media space connections: a focused dial-up video-phone for engineering problem solving between designers in England and the shop floor of a factory in the Netherlands and an unfocused "office share' to support administrative tasks. We observed that **users** quickly integrated the new video links into their existing media space of telephone, beepers, answering machines, video conference, fax, e-mail, etc. **Users** easily learnt how to shift from one medium to another. This suggests that "real world' media spaces should be designed to allow a **user-driven** smooth transition from one medium to another according to the task at hand and the bandwidth available: from live video to stored video, from moving video to still frames, from multimedia spaces to shared computing spaces for synchronous sketching and asynchronous **message** posting, and from two **user** **conversation** to **multi-user** conference calls.

Descriptors
> ELECTRONIC-MAIL; GROUPWARE; MULTIMEDIA-SYSTEMS; OFFICE-AUTOMATION; PROBLEM-SOLVING; PRODUCTION-ENGINEERING-COMPUTING; TELECONFERENCING; USER-INTERFACES.
Classification codes
> C6180 User-interfaces*;

C7104 Office-automation;
C6150N Distributed-systems-software;
C7160 Manufacturing-and-industrial-administration;
C7480 Production-engineering-computing;
E0410D Industrial-applications-of-IT*.

Keywords
media-spaces; video-connections; audio-connections; distributed-product-development; multinational-corporation; dial-up-video-phone; engineering-problem-solving; office-share; administrative-tasks; **user-** driven-smooth-transition; multimedia-spaces; shared-computing; synchronous-sketching; **asynchronous-message-posting.**

Treatment codes
P Practical.

Language
English.

Publication type
Conference-paper.

Publication year
1993.

Publication date
19930000.

Edition
1994036.

Copyright statement
Copyright 1994 IEE.

Full text available at (USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options) (open url)

☑ **document 11 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0004359781 20070101.

Title
An electronic mail system supporting hierarchical **conversation** management.

Source
Journal of the Korea Information Science Society, {J-Korea-Inf-Sci-Soc-South-Korea}, Nov. 1992, vol. 19, no. 6, p. 676-90, 25 refs, CODEN: HJKHDC, ISSN: 0258-9125, South Korea.

Author(s)
Byung-Gun-Song, Jong-Tae-Park.

Abstract
The paper presents a **conversation-based** electronic mail system. In addition to providing the existing mechanism of grouping, by **conversation** topic, the participants involved in the **conversation,** it provides a new functionality of subgrouping the participants by subtopic, by which the hierarchical **conversation** management is achieved. The hierarchical **conversation** management mechanism makes the **conversation** management simple, provides the **conversation** topic refinement function, and makes the **conversation** to be proceeded in a natural way. The prototype system has been built to demonstrate these functionalities. The system architecture is based on the **client/server** computational model using TCP/IP communication protocol as its lower layer data transport mechanism, and BSD 4.2 UNIX file system is used for the efficient **conversation** and **message** management.

Descriptors
ELECTRONIC-MAIL; UNIX.

Classification codes
B6210G Electronic-mail*;

C6150N <u>Distributed-systems-software</u>*.
Keywords
electronic-mail-system; **hierarchical-conversation-management; conversation-topic;**
client/server-computational-model; TCP/IP- communication-protocol; BSD-4.2-UNIX-file-system.
Treatment codes
P <u>Practical</u>.
Language
Korean.
Publication type
<u>Journal-paper</u>.
Publication year
1992.
Publication date
19921100.
Edition
1993009.
Copyright statement
Copyright 1993 IEE.

☑ **document 12 of 20** <u>Order Document</u>

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0004106410 20070101.
Title
If you can't open the black box, open a window! or, how to visualize dependency relationships when mapping meaning onto form?
Conference information
COGNITIVA 90. At the Crossroads of Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science and Neuroscience. Proceedings of the Third COGNITIVA Symposium, Madrid, Spain, 20-23 Nov. 1990. Sponsor(s): IEEE.
Source
COGNITIVA 90. At the Crossroads of Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science and Neuroscience. Proceedings of the Third COGNITIVA Symposium, 1991, p. 371-8, 1 refs, pp. xii+686, ISBN: 0-444-89049-1.
Publisher: North-Holland, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Author(s)
<u>Zock-M</u>.
Editor(s): <u>Kohonen-T</u>, <u>Fogelman-Soulie-F</u>.
Author affiliation
Zock, M., LIMSI, Langage & Cognition, Orsay, France.
Abstract
A common problem in foreign language-learning is that the student knows what to say (content), but does not know how to say it. While native speakers or teachers know how to **translate** the intended **message,** they rarely know why one uses a specific form. People, unlike computers, usually don't have access to their knowledge base, telling them what rules govern form. Since computers can **translate** messages as well as justify why the system generated a specific form, it is tempting to use them as learning tools. The system described is such a tool. This environment has been built to allow for natural learning, that is, the **user** may acquire empirically the knowledge needed to produce sentences in French. The strength of this approach lies in the fact that the system forces the **user** to be active rather than reactive. He learns through exploration, that is, by asking questions. As the learner knows what are his needs, the questions asked are meaningful. It is thus the **user** who takes the initiative, not the system. The former asks questions such as: How does one say `idea'?, Can one say `form'? Why does one say `form'?, etc. and the latter answers them. By varying systematically meanings and by watching the corresponding outcomes the **user** is given a means to learn what meanings govern

what forms.
Descriptors
　　　COMPUTER-AIDED-INSTRUCTION; 　KNOWLEDGE-BASED-SYSTEMS; 　LINGUISTICS.
Classification codes
　　　C7810C Computer-aided-instruction*;
　　　C6170 Expert-systems-and-other-AI-software-and-techniques;
　　　C7820 Humanities-computing.
Keywords
　　　dependency-relationships; foreign-language-learning; knowledge-base; learning-tools; natural-
　　　learning; French; exploration.
Treatment codes
　　　P Practical.
Language
　　　English.
Publication type
　　　Conference-paper.
Publication year
　　　1991.
Publication date
　　　19910000.
Edition
　　　1992015.
Copyright statement
　　　Copyright 1992 IEE.

☑ **document 13 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
　　　0004030833 20070101.
Title
　　　A **user** defined environment for handling **conversations** (e-mail).
Conference information
　　　Multi-User Interfaces and Applications. Proceedings of the IFIP WG 8.4 Conference, Heraklion, Greece,
　　　24-26 Sept. 1990.
Source
　　　Multi-User Interfaces and Applications. Proceedings of the IFIP WG 8.4 Conference, 1990, p. 271-89,
　　　20 refs, pp. x+389, ISBN: 0-444-88760-1.
　　　Publisher: North-Holland, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
Author(s)
　　　Gasparotti-P, Simone-C.
　　　Editor(s): Gibbs-S, Verrijn-Stuart-A-A.
Author affiliation
　　　Gasparotti, P., Simone, C., Dept. of Comput. Sci., Milan Univ., Italy.
Abstract
　　　The usability of e-mail based communication can be increased by tools which help the **user** to organize
　　　the amount of interactions in which she/he is involved. The software module the authors propose goes
　　　in this direction by making use of the communication model defined within Speech Act and
　　　Conversation Theory and the semistructured **message** approach. The combination of these two
　　　approaches allows the **user** to define a local environment by means of rules for filtering messages and
　　　associating to them suitable actions. Actions may involve the automatic handling of parts of the
　　　conversations and the updating of a knowledge base of the activities and structure of the group of
　　　people with which the **user** cooperates. The mechanism by which the **user** is guided in rule
　　　construction incorporates some control about their mutual consistency and applicability.

Descriptors
ELECTRONIC-MAIL; ELECTRONIC-MESSAGING; KNOWLEDGE-BASED-SYSTEMS.
Classification codes
C7100 Business-and-administration*;
C6150J Operating-systems.
Keywords
e-mail; communication-model; Speech-Act; **Conversation-Theory; semistructured-message-approach;** knowledge-base; rule-construction.
Treatment codes
P Practical.
Language
English.
Publication type
Conference-paper.
Publication year
1990.
Publication date
19900000.
Edition
1992001.
Copyright statement
Copyright 1992 IEE.

☑ **document 14 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0003928062 20070101.
Title
A **message** passing system. An example of combining CSP and Z.
Conference information
Z **User** Workshop. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Z **User** Meeting, Oxford, UK, 15 Dec. 1989.
Source
Z **User** Workshop. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Z **User** Meeting, 1990, p. 221-8, 2 refs, pp. viii+277, ISBN: 3-540-19627-7.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany.
Author(s)
Benjamin-M.
Author affiliation
Benjamin, M., British Aerosp. Sowerby Res. Centre, Bristol, UK.
Abstract
Z is good at describing state and logical conditions. CSP (C.A.R. Hoare, 1985) is well suited to talking about communication and parallelism. These are potentially complementary notations. It would be useful if a method existed for relating a CSP specification of a system to a more detailed specification of its component processes written using Z. The author suggests a possible solution. A CSP specification can be interpreted as describing a state machine. This state machine can then be specified using Z, thus completing a **translation** from CSP to Z. The structure of a Z specification helps to identify possible problems which may have been overlooked. The technique is described by means of a specific example. This describes how the specification of a **message** passing system in CSP can be **translated** to give an abstract design of its component parts written using Z. The author concludes that the advantages of the two notations may best be exploited by using CSP to perform the top level specification, then Z for the detailed design of the component processes. He points out that the method needs to be placed on a sound theoretical footing and emphasises the importance of good proof assistance if such methods are to be usefully applied to developing real systems.

Descriptors
AUTOMATA-THEORY; ELECTRONIC-MESSAGING; FORMAL-LANGUAGES; FORMAL-SPECIFICATION.
Classification codes
C4210 Formal-logic*;
C4220 Automata-theory;
C6150J Operating-systems;
C6110B Software-engineering-techniques.
Keywords
message-passing-system; logical-conditions; communication; parallelism; CSP-specification; component-processes; state-machine; **translation;** Z-specification; abstract-design; top-level-specification; detailed-design; sound-theoretical-footing; proof-assistance; real-systems.
Treatment codes
P Practical;
T Theoretical-or-mathematical.
Language
English.
Publication type
Conference-paper.
Publication year
1990.
Publication date
19900000.
Edition
1991015.
Copyright statement
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☑ **document 15 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0003905311 20070101.
Title
Speech-act based **message conversation** system.
Conference information
International Workshop on CSCW, Berlin, Germany, 9-11 April 1991.
Sponsor(s): IFIP; Found. Co-Operative Work Technol.
Source
Informatik Informationen Reporte, {Inform-Inf-Rep-Germany}, 1991, no. 4, p. 59-73, 11 refs, ISSN: 0233-2582, Germany.
Author(s)
Keshi-I, Katz-B.
Author affiliation
Keshi, I., Inf. Syst. R&D Center, Sharp Corp., Nara, Japan.
Abstract
The paper describes a prototype system that supports **conversation** in a group through a local area network (LAN) using a natural language processing system. The authors emphasize the usefulness of merging the structure provided by speech-act theory with some kind of structuring derived from the propositional content written in natural language. Messages generated by the system include categories based on speech-act theory; their internal representations are constructed using templates and natural language input. The system indexes the information contained in the messages, deletes it

when it becomes invalid and retrieves it when asked. Alternative ways of indexing messages allow more flexibility in retrieving information from the knowledge base. This system manages the deadlines for responses to messages and for the actions which people should take after the **conversation.** In contrast to other applications, the use of natural language processing system is directed at improving communication not only between a human and a computer, but also between humans in a group through a LAN.

Descriptors
  GROUPWARE; KNOWLEDGE-BASED-SYSTEMS; LOCAL-AREA-NETWORKS; NATURAL-LANGUAGES; NETWORK-OPERATING-SYSTEMS; USER-INTERFACES.

Classification codes
  C6180N Natural-language-processing*;
  C6150J Operating-systems;
  C5620L Local-area-networks.

Keywords
  conversation; local-area-network; natural-language-processing-system; speech-act-theory; internal-representations; indexes; indexing-messages; knowledge-base; LAN.

Treatment codes
  P Practical.

Language
  English.

Publication type
  Conference-paper; Journal-paper.

Publication year
  1991.

Publication date
  19910000.

Edition
  1991013.

Copyright statement
  Copyright 1991 IEE.

☑ **document 16 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
  0003391035 20070101.

Title
  A **user** interface for computer-based **message translation.**

Conference information
  Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. Vol.IV: Emerging Technologies and Applications Track (IEEE Cat. No.89TH0245-1), Kailua-Kona, HI, USA, 3-6 Jan. 1989.
  Sponsor(s): IEEE; Univ. Hawai; PRIISM; ACM.

Source
  Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. Vol.IV: Emerging Technologies and Applications Track (IEEE Cat. No.89TH0245-1), 1989, p. 43-51 vol.4, 13 refs, pp. xii+384, ISBN: 0-8186-1914-7.
  Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Washington, DC, USA.

Author(s)
  Blattner-M-M, Kou-L-T.
  Editor(s): Sprague-R-H--Jr.

Author affiliation
  Blattner, M.M., Lawrence Livermore Nat. Lab., Livermore, CA.

Abstract

A generic **message translator** is described that enables a computer **user** without programming knowledge to specify a program for **translating** between two different computer-based **message** systems. Thus messages formatted for use in one system can be automatically **translated** by the computer into the proper format for use in the other system. The computer **user** works interactively with the computer to specify the **translating** program, making use of the appropriate visual paradigms for the **message** structure.

Descriptors
COMPUTER-COMMUNICATIONS-SOFTWARE; COMPUTER-NETWORKS; FILE-ORGANISATION; USER-INTERFACES.

Classification codes
C6180 User-interfaces*;
C6155 Computer-communications-software;
C5620 Computer-networks-and-techniques;
C6120 File-organisation.

Keywords
computer-networks; file-organisation; **user-interface; message- translation; generic-message-translator; computer-based-message-** systems; visual-paradigms; **message-structure.**

Treatment codes
P Practical.

Language
English.

Publication type
Conference-paper.

Availability
CCCC: 0073-1129/89/0000-0043$01.00.

Digital object identifier
10.1109/HICSS.1989.48162.

Publication year
1989.

Publication date
19890000.

Edition
1989013.

Copyright statement
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☑ **document 17 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
0003308995 20070101.

Title
ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network): what advantages does it really bring to the **user?**

Source
Elektrotechnik, {Elektrotechnik-West-Germany}, Oct. 1988, p. 4-7, 0 refs, CODEN: EKTCBE, ISSN: 0013-581X, West Germany.

Abstract
This system is now in operation between the Hamburg and Stuttgart local networks, and is to be extended over the whole of West Germany. By use of new digital techniques using 8000 bits/s, information, drawings, speech etc. can be transmitted faster than before. The same conductor can carry a telephone **conversation** and a fax **message** simultaneously. Using ISDN, a 30-page document can be transmitted in one-sixth of the time and at less than one-quarter of the cost of today's method.

Descriptors
ISDN.

Classification codes
    B6210M ISDN*.
Keywords
    ISDN; Integrated-Services-Digital-Network; Hamburg; Stuttgart; West-Germany; telephone; fax; 8-kbit/s.
Treatment codes
    P Practical.
Numerical indexing
    bit rate: 8.0E03 bit/s.
Language
    German.
Publication type
    Journal-paper.
Publication year
    1988.
Publication date
    19881000.
Edition
    1989006.
Copyright statement
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☑ **document 18 of 20** Order Document

Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
    0003226676 20070101.
Title
    Dragonmail: an exercise in distributed computing.
Source
    Software - Practice and Experience, {Softw-Pract-Exp-UK}, Aug. 1988, vol. 18, no. 8, p. 791-803, 15 refs, CODEN: SPEXBL, ISSN: 0038-0644, UK.
Author(s)
    Peterson-L-R.
Author affiliation
    Peterson, L.R., Dept. of Comput. Sci., Arizona Univ., Tucson, AZ, USA.
Abstract
    A **conversation-based message** system groups related messages into **conversations** and orders messages within **conversations** according to the context in which they were submitted. This paper describes the implementation of a comprehensive **conversation-based message** system, called Dragonmail, that extends an earlier prototype in two ways. First, it integrates **conversations** with conventional memo-based mail in a way that preserves the semantics of the **conversation** abstraction. Secondly, it provides for the distribution of software components across multiple hosts to support remote interfaces.
Descriptors
    DISTRIBUTED-PROCESSING; USER-INTERFACES.
Classification codes
    C5620 Computer-networks-and-techniques*;
    C6150J Operating-systems.
Keywords
    Dragonmail; distributed-computing; **conversation-based-message-system;** memo-based-mail;

conversation-abstraction; remote-interfaces.
Treatment codes
　　P Practical.
Language
　　English.
Publication type
　　Journal-paper.
Availability
　　CCCC: 0038-0644/88/080791-13$06.50.
Publication year
　　1988.
Publication date
　　19880800.
Edition
　　1988021.
Copyright statement
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☑ **document 19 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
　　0002817487 20070101.
Title
　　Conversation-based mail.
Source
　　ACM Transactions on Computer Systems, {ACM-Trans-Comput-Syst-USA}, Nov. 1986, vol. 4, no. 4, p.
　　299-319, 29 refs, CODEN: ACSYEC, ISSN: 0734-2071, USA.
Author(s)
　　Comer-D-E, Peterson-L-L.
Author affiliation
　　Comer, D.E., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, USA.
Abstract

　　A new **message** communication paradigm based on **conversations** that provides an alternative to
　　memo- and conference-based mail is described. A **conversation-based message** system groups
　　messages into **conversations,** and orders messages within a **conversation** according to the context
　　in which they were written. The **message** context relation leads to an efficient implementation of
　　conversations in a distributed environment and supports a natural ordering of messages when viewed
　　by the **user.** Experience with a prototype demonstrates the workability of **conversation-based** mail
　　and suggests that **conversations** provide a powerful tool for **message** communication.
Descriptors
　　ELECTRONIC-MAIL.
Classification codes
　　B6210G Electronic-mail*;
　　C5620 Computer-networks-and-techniques*.
Keywords
　　message-communication-paradigm; conversations; natural-ordering.
Treatment codes
　　P Practical.
Language
　　English.

Publication type
 Journal-paper.
Availability
 CCCC: 0734-2071/86/1100-0299$00.75.
Publication year
 1986.
Publication date
 19861100.
Edition
 1987006.
Copyright statement
 Copyright 1987 IEE.

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☑ **document 20 of 20** Order Document
Inspec - 1898 to date (INZZ)

Accession number & update
 0002459418 20070101.
Title
 On the design of a microprocessor-based network.
Conference information
 Proceedings COMPCON Fall '84. The Small Computer (R)Evolution (Cat. No. 84CH2070-1), Arlington, VA, USA, 16-20 Sept. 1984.
 Sponsor(s): IEEE.
Source
 Proceedings COMPCON Fall '84. The Small Computer (R)Evolution (Cat. No. 84CH2070-1), 1984, p. 207-14, 14 refs, pp. xv+488, ISBN: 0-8186-0546-4.
 Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Silver Spring, VA, USA.
Author(s)
 Gin-H-W, Wong-C-K.
Author affiliation
 Gin, H.W., Dept. of Comput. Sci., San Francisco State Univ., CA, USA.
Abstract
 The authors describe the design and implementation of a network that consists of four IBM PCs and a hard disk connected by the Davong Systems subnet. The design is based on the ISO reference model for the applications and session layers. The implementation uses a sliding window protocol. The network services include a friendly **user** interface with help facilities, a **mail/message** service, an interactive **conversation** service, a broadcast service file transfer services, and services for sharing resources among **users** on the network. Basic security functions are provided on each node to prevent unauthorized access to files and resources. Files are protected from unauthorized reads during transmission. Some of the problems and considerations in designing such a network are also discussed.
Descriptors
 COMPUTER-NETWORKS.
Classification codes
 C5620 Computer-networks-and-techniques*.
Keywords
 design; microprocessor-based-network; IBM-PCs; hard-disk; Davong-Systems-subnet; ISO-reference-model; **user-interface;** help-facilities; **mail/message-service; interactive-conversation-service;** broadcast- service; file-transfer; sharing-resources; security.
Treatment codes
 P Practical.
Language
 English.
Publication type

Conference-paper.
Availability
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